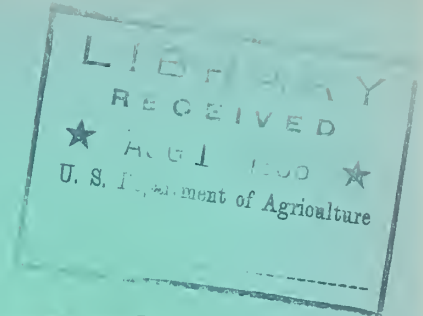


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Extension Service Review

JULY 1936
VOL. 7 • NO. 7

IN THIS ISSUE

Unites Farm Women's Organization

Terracing Associations Prove Profitable

Teamwork Speeds Anti-Tuberculosis Drive

A Cow for Every Negro Family

Combating Wind Erosion in Montana

Pennsylvania Women "Spend Thrifty"

In This Issue

MRS. ALFRED WATT, president, Associated Country Women of the World, discusses the common goal which "Unites Farm Women's Organization." Mrs. Watt believes that the ideal country home is an example in miniature of the sane and fruitful conduct of human life and that the countrywoman running her home as it should be run can create a model to which national housekeeping can conform, and, given national housekeeping on right lines, international understanding will not be far to seek.

• • •

TO HELP keep their roadsides beautiful, Massachusetts 4-H boys and girls have been busy "Banishing Roadside Enemy No. 1", the tent caterpillar. Harley A. Leland, assistant State club leader; R. B. Parmenter, extension forester; and A. I. Bourne, research professor of entomology, made plans for the campaign, and in February the boys and girls started the battle. The results have been so good in improving the appearance of the roadsides that a bigger and more effective program will be carried on next year.

• • •

SOUTH DAKOTA farmers realized that something must be done about tuberculosis in their herds when they learned that most of the surrounding States had been accredited and were placing quarantines on South Dakota cattle. "Organization Brings Results" tells how through the prompt efforts of leading livestock producers of the State and Dr. C. H. Hays, inspector in charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. G. S. Weaver, extension animal disease specialist; and Dr. T. H. Ruth, State veterinarian; action was taken to obtain accreditation of their State.

• • •

FACED with the necessity of saving their soil to conserve the fertility of their land, farmers in Piedmont and south-side Virginia incorporated coun-

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ty terracing associations and bought terracing equipment. Information about how the equipment is operated and the cost of terracing land is given in "Cooperative Ownership Makes Terracing Profitable."

• • •

MABEL C. M'DOWELL, Pennsylvania extension clothing specialist, has been giving definite textile information to women who attend clothing groups so that they now understand "Spend Thrifty" Buying."

On The Calendar

National Swine Show, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 15-22.

Twenty-seventh Annual, Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 28-Oct. 4.

Tri-State Fair, Amarillo, Tex., Sept. 21-25.

National Shorthorn Show, Ft. Worth, Tex., Oct. 2-11.

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., Oct. 3-10.

National Dairy Show, Dallas, Tex., Oct. 10-18.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17-24.

All-American Swine Exhibit, Dallas, Tex., Oct. 17-25.

Ak-Sar-Ben Stock Show, Horse Show, and Rodeo, Omaha, Nebr., Oct. 25-31.

Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 14-21.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 28-Dec. 5.

—♦♦♦—

WITH THE hope that at some time there would be "A Cow for Every Negro Family" in Alamance County, North Carolina, J. W. Jeffries, local extension agent, helped organize a bull association with 10 members, and one purebred, registered bull was purchased at that time. By the end of 1934, 633 of the 681 farm families in the county had a good family cow.

• • •

TO CONTROL soil blowing, farmers in Montana are practicing strip farming. County Agent M. J. Peterson, of Sheridan County, who adopted soil-erosion control as one of his leading projects, believes that the proper use of the soil and soil moisture in the county will increase the income \$250,000 yearly, based on the saving of 21 cents per bushel on wheat by summer fallowing and proper tillage.

• • •

HOW WEST VIRGINIA farmers increased and improved their wool clip is told in "Cooperative Wool Pool."

THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued monthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 5 cents a copy, or by subscription at the rate of 50 cents a year, domestic, and 90 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, Director

C. B. SMITH, Assistant Director

L. A. SCHLUP, Acting Editor

Devotion to Home and Family Provides the Common Goal Which

Unites Farm Women's Organization

It is country women who have led the way in a new and great internationalism, where each is eager to give her best, not seeking for a return, not arguing about differences in national outlook, but wishful only to find common ground in which to solve their common problems and voice their common aspirations.—Mrs. Watt.

MRS. ALFRED WATT

*President, Associated Country Women
of the World*

THE COUNTRY women's association, which is gradually extending to the most remote regions, has a marvelous scope in fulfilling the needs of our rural homemakers' lives. Through it they find not only friendliness and practical help but a sense that, far from being isolated individuals, they are joined in fellowship with all other members, and through them and their international link with the country women of all lands—the greatest rural sisterhood that the world has ever seen. Surely, work such as this must make for stability in a time of political unrest.

Bad times have not been able to defeat their courage, and today they are sustained by factors which do not operate in industrial areas. Neighborliness, the flower of country life, has kept up their morale. Meeting together habitually on a friendly basis, with the object of giving service to their homes and communities, has kept alive the faculties of hand and mind and qualities of heart and soul which enable them to surmount difficulties and keep alive hope and cheer in the countryside.

The basis of countrywomen's societies is always the agricultural interest.

At the present time there are special demands on countrywomen, for, with economic nationalism in force in many lands, agricultural policies raise many new problems.

Art of Living

There is a widespread feeling that the existing world crisis is more than economic. There is a growing demand for the rationalization of the art of living. Rural women are involved in sets of problems. They have watched with anxiety

the tragedy of the world's agriculture and the loss of the just rewards of the farmer's industry and knowledge. The world's purchasing power, through lack of earnings, has terribly lessened, and yet we who farm must sell our produce. Changes in trading and changes in habits of living have led to an international agricultural position of peril to every country.

But changes must be met with changes. Reorganization of agriculture on a national scale such as in land settlement in Germany, the various new agricultural measures in England, the reconstruction in America, all deal with matters vital to the State.

Farm women cannot play their part in reorganization unless it is clearly understood that farm cooperation and farm partnership begin in the farm home.

A quarter of a century ago I should have prefaced this statement by saying that first of all the farm woman must be

educated to take her place as her husband's partner. Today I say that she is educated to take her place. This change has come about largely because of the growth of the Women's Institute movement. I have no hesitation in saying that country women's societies, however modest in their claims and work, have so laid the foundations for a better social order in many countries that wider schemes for cooperation, on which all great reorganization is based, have been received with far greater sympathy and faith in their practicability than they ever could have been without this foundation work. The country women might indeed help to make the agricultural industry one which utilizes the countryside without sacrificing it as it does today.

Of this stupendous aggregate of human work in the countryside a large part falls on the shoulders of the women. They are not merely admitted, they are expected to share both in the strain of manual tasks and in the anxieties of management. In richer countries they

Thousands of farm women and extension workers flocked to Washington for the third triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World held early in June. They came by train, by automobile, or by bus in parties of 3 or 4 or in parties of 300 or 400. They filled the hotels, the tourist homes and camps, and the largest auditoriums in Washington to overflowing. More than 7,000 women from the rural areas of America made the sacrifice necessary to come to Washington to identify themselves with the country women of the world. These excerpts from the president's address give a glimpse of why their common aspirations draw the rural women of the world like a magnet. Mrs. Watt, a Canadian, has been president of the international organization since its beginning 9 years ago. She founded the Women's Institute movement of Great Britain, which today has more than 5,000 institutes, and has actively worked in the interests of rural women for many years.

have their own departments, the poultry or the dairy, where they are practically independent; on smaller peasant farms they throw themselves into the whole round of general duties; in primitive communities they almost always do field work, sometimes actually taking precedence of the men in the more laborious occupations. Everywhere they conduct the farm household. Thus they experience in their own persons every demand which the profession of agriculture makes on the hand, heart, and brain, and can scarcely be said to exhibit among their ranks the type of the so-called "leisured woman."

There can be no doubt that the function of what may be called the "agricultural housewife" is distinctive and onerous; and if this were her only part in the world's agriculture, it would still be a great one. Unlike her town sister, she has to administer a family budget in kind as well as in cash. Money has to be saved by getting as much as possible of the family living off the holding without impairing sales.

Management of the Home

The whole conduct of business and industry is being viewed from new angles, and the time has come when the searchlight is being turned onto management of the home. Everywhere there is a growing interest in the possibility of assisting the housewife to attain greater efficiency and to save time for these other responsibilities she is called upon to fulfill nowadays and for the leisure and recreation she needs.

If the control of home life, generally conceded to be the proper concern of a woman, were perfectly achieved, it would have far-reaching effects on agricultural development. It would be for the house-mother to determine, instead of accepting, the efforts of the agriculturist. She would, for example, decide on dietaries which were wholesome, economical, and labor saving. Her requirements would create a demand which it would be the task of the producer to meet. This might be the beginning of a reversal of the present system whereby, so to speak, the cook is the servant of the gardener. A general adoption of dietaries accepted as nutritive, reasonable in cost, and easy to prepare might dictate the lines of agricultural production, and what is true of food is true of clothing and the other accompaniments of civilized life. The country housewife, thinking out such requirements, as she is so well able to do, from the combined standpoint of consumption and production, might bring about a much-needed simplification in modes of living.

Surely a point has now been reached when the country dwellers must shed their inferiority complex, assert the superiority of their standards of life, and help forward their acceptance as the foundation on which civilization must build henceforward.

The ideal country home, simple but satisfying, in which the family is maintained in health and happiness and efficiency with the minimum of effort, is an example in miniature of the sane and fruitful conduct of human life.

The countrywoman running her home as it should be run can create a model to which national housekeeping can conform, and, given national housekeeping on the right lines, international understanding will not be far to seek.

Speaking to a group of international men and women recently, I pointed out a few ways in which they might pay back a little of the debt we owe to countrywomen. "We might be willing to pay fair prices for what the countrywoman offers for sale when she takes the trouble to make it cleaner and better. We might see that a fair proportion of the money spent on national education goes into the education she wants for her children.

"We might refrain from littering her home fields and roads and destroying the trees and flowers and wildlife she cherishes, remembering that we pass on but she stays. We might see that the great national services of health, transport, posts, telephones, lighting, heating are made as easy for her as for her town sister. We might see that adequate administrative and money support is given to the great rural women's movement by means of which the countrywoman is educating herself and her community.

"We might back up the efforts made by the Associated Country Women of the World to bring into the world's countrysides the ideas of mutual help, liberty, understanding, and friendship which, although sometimes underestimated and obscured in world politics, are still the concern of all decent people."

4-H Game Refuge

Club boys and girls in Kern County, Calif., are more than enthusiastic about their own 4-H game refuge. They have undertaken the management, in cooperation with the State Fish and Game Commission, of 7,680 acres of river-bed land in the immediate vicinity of Bakersfield. The commission will stock the streams and land with such wildlife as it will support. Les Arnold, local warden, and Assistant County Agent H. W. Longfellow are aiding the boys and girls.



A Million in 15 Years

Since 1929 the 4-H forestry clubs of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, have planted more than 300,000 trees. Every organized 4-H club in the county has planted 1,000 or more trees. Although only 3,000 trees were planted in 1929, the number planted annually has increased by leaps and bounds. Last year more than 100,000 were planted. Many of the 1935 plantings were to replace trees killed during the drought. County Agent W. A. Lowther, who has been in the county since 1929, has supervised and aided the boys and girls.

This county is hilly and well adapted to tree-planting projects. Fifteen years ago County Agent George Boltz was talking reforestation, and since that time more than a million trees have been planted by cooperators. One large lumber company has the largest individual private reforestation project in the State with more than 250,000 trees replaced.

The realization of the value of these older reforestation projects has made the education of the 4-H club groups comparatively easy. Five members of one family, 3 boys and 2 girls, have all carried 4-H forestry projects and have planted about 21,000 trees on the home farm since 1921.

They Carry On

A 4-H club council was organized in Salem County, N. J., during 1934 with members between the ages of 18 and 25 years. Under the supervision of B. F. Ramsburg, county club agent, this group of club members and former club members were active in their county extension program. In the summer of 1935 their county club agent transferred to another section of the State, leaving them without a leader. The 4-H council immediately stepped into the opening and carried on, not only with their own clubs but they took the responsibilities of aiding other clubs. These young people grasped the opportunity and met a need, working in the hope of having a new county club agent and keeping club work alive and functioning.

4-H Clubs of Massachusetts Destroy 100 Million Caterpillars

Banishing Roadside Enemy No. 1

4-H CLUBS in Massachusetts are just finishing one of the most successful campaigns of recent years, a drive on that roadside pest, the tent caterpillar. In common with many States in this section, Massachusetts has had severe infestations from the tents during the past few years. Each spring the roadside trees have been stripped of many leaves and draped with the ugly gray tents that shelter the caterpillars. Property owners have made attempts at eradication but could do little because of the extensiveness of areas affected.

Call to Action

Then in February of this year the 4-H clubs got busy. They talked over the problem and decided to work together to halt the damage of this worm that had become such a familiar eyesore along the highways of the State. And they decided to begin before the caterpillars had a chance to feast on this year's leaves. Under the direction of Harley A. Leland, assistant State leader, a large proportion of the 1,700 clubs and 19,000 members joined actively in the campaign, and to date more than 100 million caterpillars have been destroyed.

Here in brief is the plan of action adopted by Mr. Leland in conference with R. B. Parmenter, extension forester, and A. I. Bourne, research professor of entomology at the Massachusetts State College. A statement of the project was drawn up which included the damage done by the caterpillars to roadside trees and the unsightliness of the tents. Selected methods of control were the eradication of egg clusters during winter months and destruction of nests in early spring.

Teaching methods included lectures, field trips, and demonstrations, distribution of literature, publicity in newspapers, radio talks, and offer of prizes. The first announcement was in the form of a letter to the county club agents. This was accompanied by mimeographed circulars giving a description and picture of the egg clusters with full directions for destroying them, and also report blanks for record keeping. In 2 weeks a follow-up letter

provided stimulus to the project. Then came a letter with description and picture of nests and directions for destroying them. Many individual letters also were sent in reply to questions or suggestions. County prizes were left to the county club agents; some used ribbons, others found money donors.

The real intensive phase of the drive was scheduled for March 2 to 7, but most of the boys and girls ignored these arbitrary dates and began collecting egg masses as soon as the campaign was announced and kept on collecting long after March 7 had slid past. Local leaders took their groups on hikes to show them how to locate the small, compact clusters welded firmly around the small twigs of apple and wild cherry trees. They instructed them to cut off these clusters, each containing about 300 eggs, and take the clusters to the leader to be counted and burned.

Careful records were kept of the number of clusters brought in by each member so that the prizes would be awarded fairly. To balance small clubs against large, all prizes were proposed on the basis of number of clusters collected per member.

Soon club members all over the State were spending afternoons after school strolling along fence rows and roadsides, seeking out the pests. People became curious. Items began to appear in the papers explaining what the clubs were doing and the effect their work would have on the roadsides of the State. Commendatory editorials were printed. Other groups became interested. Soon the State conservation commissioner, the Boy Scouts, the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and others were actively backing or taking part in the campaign. The State college, through its conservation-minded president, Hugh P. Baker, offered a silver trophy to the club making the best record in the State. The 4-H club members found themselves the spear head of a constantly growing group of persons interested in ridding roadsides of the tents.

In endorsing the campaign, President Baker said: "The 4-H clubs are con-

cerning themselves not only with a fine program of educational work, but with the constructive activities of importance to the welfare of the State." His statement was the keynote of the attitude taken by most of the endorsing groups, that the 4-H clubs had something worthwhile to offer.

The second phase of the campaign got under way just as soon as the caterpillars began to emerge in the spring and spin their protective nests. Naturally, many of them had survived the drive on the egg clusters, for even sharp eyes cannot be expected to find every last egg mass, especially when they are as inconspicuous as those of the tent caterpillar. But the growing webs acted as advertisements of the presence of the pests, and again the club members took to the field. With forked sticks and nail-studded broom handles, they twisted the tents from the crotches of the trees and destroyed them under foot. Kerosene and burning were forbidden by the leaders as being too dangerous.

Parade of Ghost Pests

Results are now coming in from this part of the campaign, but no estimates can yet be made as to the total number of caterpillars destroyed. But if all those eradicated to date were lined up single file, they would form a pest parade reaching from the port in Boston to the Golden Gate in California. And this does not count any that were destroyed by all the other groups that joined in the drive.

Mr. Leland looks for three very definite results from this campaign. First, it will aid in the problem of ridding roadsides of the ugly tents. Second, it will foster in club members a sense of preserving beauty in nature; and last, it will emphasize to the people of the State the constructive phases of 4-H club work. Just as soon as the campaign is finished and the prizes awarded, Mr. Leland plans to go over the campaign in detail and map out a bigger and even more effective program for next year. As ever, he has his eye on the national 4-H club motto, "To make the best better."

Pennsylvania Women Study

"Spend Thrifty" Buying

IN LINE with the trend toward greater interest in careful buying, Pennsylvania rural women have shown a desire for help in buying clothing materials and ready-made garments, according to Mabel C. McDowell, extension clothing specialist for the Pennsylvania State College.

Discovering, through working with extension groups, that the average woman's information about textiles is surprisingly meager but that she wants information, Miss McDowell decided that women who attend clothing groups, as well as those who do not, would welcome definite textile information.

"A woman thinks she doesn't like rayon, but she has no idea that a large percentage of the ready-made, inexpensive dresses are of one of the synthetics. She doesn't know that there are four classes of synthetics—each with a few individual characteristics. Many women do not know what weighted silk is, nor what makes it an undesirable purchase for many uses", says Miss McDowell.

To meet this need, a series of leaflets was prepared in cooperation with Dr. Pauline Beery Mack of the resident home-economics staff at the Pennsylvania State College. The series included suggestions for buying wool, silk, synthetics, cotton, and linen. Dr. Mack and Miss McDowell were guided in preparing the leaflets by the needs of women. More than 1,700 Pennsylvania homemakers attended the organized group meetings and used the leaflets to study the various fabrics, learning to know simple weaves and to test for identification of fabrics, so that they might have a better knowledge of materials when buying. At least three meetings were held, and one type of fiber was studied at each meeting (animal, vegetable, and synthetic). The discussion covered characteristics of each fiber as they related to the behavior of the finished fabric and its usefulness to the consumer in serviceability and care; the various weaves and their relative desirability and serviceability; and simple tests for identification, with opportunity to handle and observe a great variety of materials.

Each leaflet gives the characteristics of the fiber as related to its usefulness, some information on its preparation for cloth, and some simple tests for identification. Also, in 23 of the 65 counties,

the series was sent to 3,039 women who had not had the opportunity to attend a group meeting.

A questionnaire was prepared to follow up these letters. One home demonstration agent reported that she believed the letters filled a need for consumer information, judging from the number of requests for meetings that she had received.

More than half of the women reported that they had asked questions of salespeople, and one-half of them had received satisfactory replies. The questions most frequently asked were in regard to colorfastness and shrinkage. This is probably due to the fact that most of the material purchased was cotton.

In listing the points considered in purchasing fabrics, durability, launderability, and colorfastness came first. In spite of

all the talk about price being of primary importance, the price consideration never ranked higher than third, and seldom that high. Design and style importance were always last.

Cotton ranked first in amount of material purchased by rural women, with 10 times more yardage purchased. Silk and synthetics came next, with little wool and linen purchased. Probably most wool garments are purchased ready-made, and little linen is used.

The one question which all questionnaires showed in the affirmative was: "Are you interested in receiving leaflets on laundering and dry-cleaning and the purchase of ready-made garments?"

Not only are the women interested in knowing how to buy clothing materials, but they want help in buying ready-made garments. These women consider the intelligent choice of new materials, the construction of new garments for themselves and their children, and the remodeling of old garments to be the essentials of clothing thrift.

Arkansas Study Shows Need for

A Longer Club Enrollment

OF THE total number of boys and girls who were in 4-H club work in Arkansas during the 6-year period 1930-35, only 1.08 percent were 20 years of age, and only 1.36 percent of the total enrollment continued for 6 years or longer, according to a study recently made of the age and length of enrollment of 4-H club members by J. V. Highfill, extension statistician, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas.

The largest enrollment was in the 12-year-old group. This group exceeded the number in any other year-age group eligible for club membership.

Of the total enrollment of boys and girls for the 6-year period, 12.57 percent were 10 years old. The percentage declined slightly for the 11-year-old group and reached its highest peak for the 12-year group. Then the number in all other age groups steadily declined until only 1.08 percent of the total enrollment in club work were in the eleventh group, or the 20-year-old and over group.

The study revealed that after 1 year of 4-H club work, the number of members remaining for a second year de-

creased about 50 percent. This percentage decline continued for each of the following 5 years over the preceding year's enrollment.

It would seem from results of the study and observations that there is an increasing tendency for boys and girls to discontinue club work as they become older. It was found that the most marked decline in membership occurred in the age groups beginning with 16 years.

In view of these facts, it is evident that Arkansas county and home demonstration agents are faced with the problem of lengthening the average period of 4-H club membership and keeping older boys and girls in club work for a longer period of time, Mr. Highfill pointed out.

It is possible that the junior-adult 4-H club program which was launched in Arkansas this year will, to some extent, meet the problem of increasing the length of 4-H club membership; however, it is problematical, as the decline in 4-H club enrollment has been shown to occur before the entrance age into junior-adult clubs is reached.

Organization Brings Results

THE CASE of bovine tuberculosis testing in South Dakota well illustrates how swiftly united action among farmers can achieve a goal which for years has evaded less united efforts.

Occasional testing had been done over a number of years, but in 1934 more intensified testing was undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry with funds provided by the Jones-Connally Act. Experience in 1934 showed that, although a majority of farmers favored having their cattle tested, it was almost impossible to get the cooperation of every farmer. The State law required that before testing could be made compulsory 75 percent of the cattle owners must sign a petition requesting such action. An attempt to insure passage of a law reducing the required percentage to 51 failed, but a former law still on the statute books was discovered and invoked. It provided for the placing of quarantines.

Testing Approved at Round-up

Leading livestock producers representing 48 of the 69 counties, who met at the State college during annual farm and home week in February 1935, adopted a resolution approving the testing as conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry. These stockmen came to the college for the first annual round-up, and their interest in obtaining the accreditation of the State helped to crystallize action.

Dr. C. H. Hays, inspector in charge for the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. G. S. Weaver, extension animal disease specialist, formulated definite plans in April. They proposed to undertake the work first in the western half of the State, which is largely a range country. They contacted each county and emergency agent, who in turn placed the plan before 8 or 10 stockmen in his county and urged them to attend a district meeting to be held soon.

Briefly, the plan was to declare the entire West River territory a tuberculosis-eradication area and prevent all shipments of cattle into this area unless the cattle had been tuberculin tested, and to quarantine any farm the operator of which refused to submit his cattle to test. The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry was to furnish the veterinarians, pay all expenses of testing except a few incidentals, and pay indemnities on reacting cattle. The Extension Service agreed to do the educational work in the

counties and in the district as a whole, promote district meetings, and furnish office space in the counties; and the county agents were to assist in making testing arrangements. At this time the Jones-Connally funds were available only until January 1, 1936; hence, haste was essential.

Several news articles published throughout the State called the attention of readers to the necessity for obtaining the accreditation of the State as rapidly as possible. Most of the surrounding States had been accredited and were placing quarantines on South Dakota cattle, and certain cities were refusing to admit dairy products from the State. This touched the pocketbooks of the stockmen, and they were ready for action.

On June 10 and 11 the Western South Dakota Livestock Growers met at Belle Fourche. The Extension Service made many contacts to urge stockmen to attend this meeting and to express their opinions concerning tuberculosis eradication. At the meeting, Dr. T. H. Ruth, State veterinarian, gave a history of the work to date; Dr. Weaver discussed the necessity for testing in the western territory; and Dr. Hays outlined plans for accomplishing this. The Iowa State veterinarian threw something of a bombshell into the gathering by declaring that unless immediate plans for testing were undertaken, he would declare a quarantine against South Dakota cattle September 1, 1935. If action were favorable, however, he would delay the quarantine until January 1.

A resolution asking that testing be started immediately passed with only a few dissenting votes. The resolutions committee carried the message to the Governor of the State in person.

More meetings and publicity during July set the stage for action. In August the State regulatory authorities issued the quarantine order, to become effective in the 26 counties west of the Missouri River. The Jones-Connally funds had been extended to July 1, 1936.

Testing in these counties had been completed, and all counties in that area were modified accredited May 1, 1936. Only 2,949 of the 463,399 cattle tested

South Dakota Stockmen Unite in Anti-Tuberculosis Drive

were found to be infected. And, to show the really fine cooperation received from the cattlemen, not a single farm had to be quarantined because of refusal to submit cattle to test.

The East River section remains. The State livestock committee had met in June 1935, and one of the resolutions passed suggested the appointment of a committee of stockmen in each eastern county to aid in obtaining the accreditation of this section. Representative stockmen, veterinarians, regulatory authorities, extension agents, and others met September 10 at the State fair and formulated plans for undertaking testing in the territory. Procedure here would be similar to that used in the western counties.

For organization purposes the eastern half of the State was divided into two districts. After a conference with the county committees, a district meeting was arranged at Redfield, October 22. One hundred and twenty-four committee-men attended and passed a resolution asking the State authorities to declare a quarantine. This was done, effective November 12.

Quarantine Declared

During October Extension Service and Bureau of Animal Industry representatives met with committees in southeastern counties and planned a district gathering at Mitchell, November 13. This meeting was attended by 144 committeemen. They passed a resolution similar to the one formulated at the Redfield meeting. The quarantine in southeastern counties was declared and made effective December 2, 1935.

A few farmers in certain eastern counties have obtained court injunctions which have interfered with the progress of the work. In other counties the work goes on. The long fight to obtain the accreditation of the entire State made great strides during the past year, and it is not yet over. The State livestock committee and the committees in each county constitute an organization for handling livestock problems in a unified way.

1936 Payne Fellows Chosen



James W. Potts.



Ruth Lohmann.



Keith Jones.



Ruth Durrenberger.

FOR the sixth year, two former 4-H club members, a young man and a young woman, have been awarded a \$1,000 fellowship to study for 9 months with the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington. These two young people, Ruth Durrenberger, of Orlando, Fla., and Keith Jones, of Okanogan, Wash., have been consistently conspicuous in 4-H club achievements and correspondingly outstanding in leadership ability. In keeping with the "for youth through youth" policy of the Payne fund, the winners of these two annual awards are given the opportunity to study their Government at close range and to contact and understudy leaders in agriculture.

Miss Durrenberger spent her early years on a farm in Orange County, Fla., and entered 4-H club work at the age of 9. One of the outstanding club members in her county, in addition to being president of her club, she later assisted in organizing several other 4-H clubs. After entering high school in Orlando, she assisted in organizing the County-Wide Club, composed of high school girls who could not attend the meetings of their local 4-H clubs, and became its first president.

For 6 consecutive years she was awarded trips to the State 4-H short course at the Florida State College for Women. In 1930 she won the State canning and gardening championship and was awarded a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago. She was named all-round 4-H club champion of Florida in 1931 and was appointed delegate to the fifth national club camp at Washington.

In 1935 she received her B. S. degree from the Florida State College for Women, majoring in home economics. Throughout her college career she was an active worker in the college 4-H club, serving as secretary, treasurer, president, and freshman sponsor.

After graduating from college, Miss Durrenberger was appointed home assistant in Seminole County with the Rural Resettlement Administration. Since October 1, 1935, she has been assistant home demonstration agent in Orange County, assisting with the 4-H and home demonstration clubs.

Keith Jones grew up on a farm in Yakima County, Wash., where he entered a 4-H club at the age of 10 and, annually for 10 years, participated in public exhibits and demonstrations, 245 in all, winning 195 prizes.

He won many special awards, including a scholarship in 1928 to the State College of Washington for being the outstanding 4-H club member of Yakima County; a trip to the International Livestock Exposition and Club Congress at Chicago and an accompanying scholarship to the State College of Washington, 1930; highest rating for the State of Washington in the Moses trophy contest for 1930; special award for the largest yield of corn per acre in Yakima County, 1931; and three trips to the State 4-H club camp.

After graduating from the State College of Washington in 1934, Mr. Jones was employed as a junior agricultural aide in the Soil Conservation Service and, since January 1, 1936, has been assistant county agent at large in Okanogan County, Wash.

He aims to become a livestock rancher and supply 4-H club members and ranchers with the highest quality of livestock.

Having just completed their 9 months of study, the 1935 Payne fellows, Ruth Lohmann of Minnesota and James W. Potts of Texas, are continuing their work professionally. Miss Lohmann has been appointed home demonstration agent in New Jersey, and Mr. Potts will return to Texas and resume his duties as county agricultural agent.

In addition to their study of legislative procedure, these young people have spent considerable time on individual problems of research. Miss Lohmann has done specialized research in food-preservation methods and also has prepared a thesis on suggested methods of teaching conservation of wildlife through 4-H clubs. Mr. Potts made an intensive study of the division of cotton marketing, Bureau of Plant Industry, writing a thesis, Organization and Functions of the Division of Cotton Marketing. In addition, he has made a detailed study of findings and facts relating to the older-youth problem.

It is significant that the Payne fellows of the 4 preceding years are continuing in work contributing not only to 4-H club work but all rural life.

Mary Todd of Georgia and Andy Colebank of Tennessee, the first Payne fellows, are realizing early 4-H ambitions. Miss Todd is doing an excellent job of home demonstration work in Carroll County, Ga., having increased membership in homemakers' and girls' clubs threefold. Mr. Colebank, until recently working with the dairy section of the A. A. A., is at present working on a fellowship at the University of Wisconsin.

Margaret Latimer of South Dakota, one of the second-year scholars, is assistant State club leader in North Dakota after making a splendid record as club agent at large in New York. George Harris of Kentucky is now State extension dairy specialist in that State.

Esther Fricsth of Iowa is now Mrs. Wayne Intermill, living in Wisconsin and still interested and active in club work. Barnard Joy, formerly a successful club agent in New York, has joined the Federal Extension Service in Washington to assist with field studies of 4-H club work and work with young people above the 4-H club age.

Mildred Ives, who has just received her M. A. degree at the University of Maryland, is home demonstration agent in Northampton County, N. C., and Edwin Matzen is continuing his second year of studies in agricultural economics at Cornell University. He is working on a land-classification study of Cortland County, N. Y.

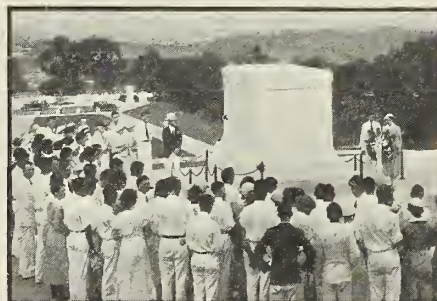
In the Good Old Summer Time



More than 1,700 county 4-H camps are being held in some favored spot near home where boys and girls can attend at little expense. Besides the fun, they are learning rules of health, etiquette, and good citizenship. In addition to the county camps, permanent State camps, such as Camp Long in South Carolina, Jackson's Mill in West Virginia, and Whitaker Forest, California, are added incentives toward good club work.



The tenth national 4-H club camp held this year in Washington gave about 160 young people an opportunity to know more about their Government and to visit many of the patriotic shrines.



More than 1,600 encampments for farm women are held, some in practically every State, giving several days of recreation and instruction in such things as handicraft or beautification of the home.



The farm and home week, the club week, and the short course bring thousands of men, women, and children to the college for instruction and recreation.



My Point of View

Youth Challenges Leadership

My experience during 9 years of county agent work makes me believe that the 4-H club programs will advance just as far and no further than the local people will help push them.

Very few adults of the right kind will turn down a group of 4-H club members when the young folks go to them and place the challenge of leadership directly before them.

The most practical way to go after 100 percent community 4-H organization is to select the best possible adult in each community who is willing to give the time necessary for the first year. Then go out and personally enroll enough club members to carry through the first year's club work. After this the leadership problem is largely that of the club members finding out what they want and then going out and getting the leader they would like to have.

It is important to hold the interest of the club members after you have the organization set up. The proper type of program is very essential. Every club member should be given a part on at least one club program during the year. Definite assignments and participation in meetings give them confidence and make it possible for them to more easily carry out their part of the club program.

Extra activities, I believe, help to hold the interest of club members. Conservation work, particularly with birds and trees, has proved very interesting to club members. Sports activities that all can enter into, overnight camps, county parties, tours, and other social events also help to hold the interest of the club members.—*Paul Barger, county agent, Black Hawk County, Iowa.*

* * *

Up to the Local Group

The application of extension work rests solely with local groups and should be presented and guided by extension workers with this thought in mind. In too many cases it seems that the policy has been planned and presented with the attitude of "here it is." Our big object is to study the needs with local leaders

and then set out to stimulate the "want" through local groups and then start action through these groups.

It has been my aim to arouse a community spirit that will strive for progress and capitalize upon local pride.

The work of 4-H club leadership and farm-organization leadership has been the outstanding result of properly guided extension work.—*S. B. Scott, county agricultural agent, Johnson County, Ind.*

* * *

Good for the Old Folks

It is difficult to evaluate the benefits derived from a 4-H club in a community. In my county, for instance, there are club members who produce ton litters, much to the surprise of their fathers. In 4-H meetings their intelligent discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of hybrid corn, the detrimental effect of soil erosion, and similar matters of importance to farming in the community has aroused the interest of farmers who were present. Many of the results of the 4-H educational program will not be realized until later; still we do have today these unmistakable immediate effects. I believe that farmers are very much interested in the activities of 4-H clubs during their growth and development and that the effect of this interest on their own farming operations is considerable.—*Charles H. Keltner, county agent, Winnebago County, Ill.*

* * *

Film Strips Prove Valuable Aid

Recently I visited 13 schools with County Agent Long in the interests of 4-H clubs. In all the meetings 4-H club work was visualized very effectively by means of film strips which the boys and girls enjoyed immensely. I believe that more interest will be taken and more learned by 4-H club members with the occasional use of film strips in the club meetings.

At a home demonstration meeting, held recently at the home of Mrs. Emma Young, the film strip, *The Farmer's Trail Leads On*, was shown illustrating the conditions of farmers and their farms under present economic conditions. An unusual degree of interest was expressed by the women. The use of film strips in 4-H club meetings and in adult work is an effective method of putting over a

subject. We are planning to use this type of material whenever possible during the coming year.—*Miss Robbie E. Latta, home demonstration agent, Decatur County, Tenn.*

* * *

From a Champion County

It is hard to single out any one factor that has brought what success in 4-H club work we may have achieved in St. Louis County. It can be said, however, that effective work results from close cooperation of all those interested in rural youth. Where you have friendly cooperation coupled with sincerity of purpose, the best can be expected.—*H. J. Aase, county club agent, St. Louis County, Minn.*

* * *

A Measuring Stick



How is a club to determine whether or not it is holding well-rounded, successful club meetings? Do the leaders and members wait until attendance lags and interest is lost to answer this question?

To help check themselves and to set up a standard for old and new clubs in Mower City, Minn., we have provided a score sheet. It was divided into four parts; namely, attendance, business, program, and recreation. A perfect attendance gives a score of 10 percent. To receive 30 points on the business section, such questions as these must be answered in the affirmative: Was accepted procedure followed? Was business handled without loss of time? Did a large percentage of the members take part? Could all members see and hear all parts of the club meeting?

The score sheet asks under the heading of program: Was there a committee in charge? Was the yearly program followed? Was there an educational talk or demonstration? Did club members take part? The 30 points for recreation are given for leadership, previous planning, participation by all members, and interest of the members in the game.

This measuring stick has helped several groups in Mower County to see themselves as outsiders would, and has improved meetings in many places.—*May Sontag, home demonstration agent, Mower County, Minn.*

Eight Virginia Counties Find that

Cooperative Ownership Makes Terracing Profitable

Can terracing equipment owned cooperatively by farmers be operated successfully? Gordon H. Ward, extension economist in Virginia, throws light on the problem in this study of eight Virginia associations.

THE inauguration of an active soil-erosion control and soil-conservation program by the Federal Government in 1934 gave great impetus to such activities in Piedmont and south-side Virginia where erosion is a most serious problem. The establishment of a demonstration area in the Bannister River watershed in northern Pittsylvania County served to arouse farmers in adjoining territory to action in order to save the invaluable top soil of their farms. The establishment of soil-conservation camps, which supply men to build terrace outlets, check dams, and other erosion-control devices without charge to the landowners, served as an effective inducement to numerous farmers to take part in the program to conserve the Nation's irreplaceable soil resources.

In order to acquire power-terracing equipment to build terraces to conserve the fertility of their land, groups of farmers in south-side and Piedmont counties incorporated county terracing associations under the Virginia Cooperative Marketing Act. The Halifax Terracing Association was the first to incorporate in January 1935. By June first all the associations were incorporated and in operation, the initiation of operations in the various counties having been held up by rainy weather during the spring.

Determination of general policies and the direction of the activities of each association is in the hands of a board of directors elected by the members. The actual operation of the terracing equipment is in the hands of a college-trained agricultural engineer. These engineers hold appointments as assistant county agents and are paid by the Extension Service. Each engineer lines up the work for the outfit in his charge and tries to avoid long jumps between one job and the next so as to keep the machinery earning revenue as many hours as possible. The engineer lays off the terraces

and superintends their construction by the operators of the tractor and terracer employed by the association to work under the direction of the engineer.

The agricultural engineer of each association keeps the books and is responsible for collections. None of these engineers had had any previous bookkeeping experience, so the extension economist set up the books and gave instructions on how to keep them. The engineers are required to balance the books monthly and make up a monthly operating statement, copies of which are submitted to the board of directors, the machinery company from which the outfit is leased, and the extension specialist. At the end of the fiscal year the extension economist visited each association and assisted in the preparation of an operating statement covering the period of operation of each outfit and the balance sheet as of the close of the year.

The total operating cost per hour was about in proportion to the percentage of the possible working time that the outfit was actually working. This grows out of the fact that depreciation and interest make up a large proportion of total costs and are relatively fixed costs regardless of the number of hours worked. The larger the number of hours over which to spread these fixed costs the lower will be the operating cost per hour.

In order to cover expenses, the analysis of operating costs for 1935 indicated that a terracing association must keep its outfit working at least 105 working days during a year. In order to earn a sufficient net income to be able to pay for the tractor at a rate faster than the depreciation an association must work at least 40 percent of the possible working hours during the year. In order to maintain the schedule of payments set forth in the lease agreement, the outfit must be earning revenue over 50 percent of the working time during the year. Whether this

can be done with normal weather conditions remains to be seen.

The costs of terrace protection per acre varied from \$1.18 in Halifax County to \$2.15 per acre in Albemarle County. The most important factors influencing this variation are the slope of the fields terraced, number and size of gullies in the fields, and the type of soil of which the terraces were built. The type of soil in the fields being terraced also influences cost because less fuel is required in moving light sandy soil into a terrace than in moving heavy clay soil into a terrace.

The average cost of protecting an acre of land with terraces built by the outfits of the 8 terracing associations was \$1.44 during 1935. It is possible that as the engineers and operators gain experience the cost can be reduced below this figure. Even at a cost of \$2 per acre the building of terraces is a worth-while investment to conserve the fertility of a farmer's land. When this cost is spread over a period of years, it would appear that the cost of retaining the fertility of the land is considerably less than the cost of adding fertility every year in the form of fertilizer to replace the plant food that is washed away from unterraced land.

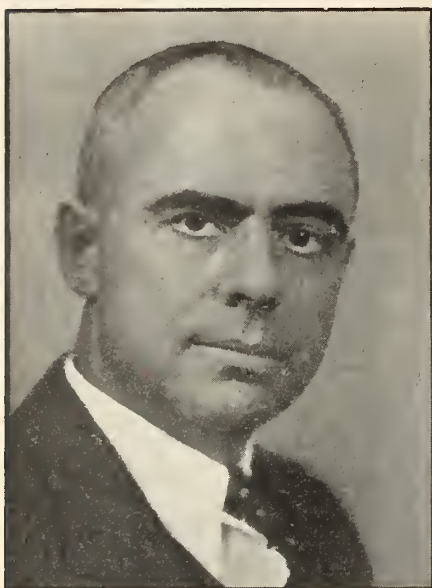
Outfit Pays Earnings

The bylaws of the various associations provide that 10 percent of the net earnings, or all of the net earnings up to \$100 each year, shall be set aside in a reserve fund, and that earnings above the amount required for the reserve fund shall be paid to the members as a patronage dividend in the form of certificates of interest. Only three associations had sufficiently large net earnings to warrant issuing the certificates of interest to the members. Only one association showed a deficit, and this was due to unfavorable weather conditions and a serious breakdown, due to defective parts, at the height of the active terracing season.

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities indicates a relatively favorable financial status for most of the associations. With the exception of two associations, the current assets are larger

(Continued on page 111)

Chester Davis Appointed to



Federal Reserve Board

Chester C. Davis, who for the last 2½ years has been Administrator of the A. A. A., following many years of service to agriculture in other capacities, now enters a new field of service as the farm representative on the Federal Reserve Board. In his new post he will have a voice in determining national fiscal policy, especially as it affects farmers. The close similarity between the views of Mr. Davis and those of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace will help to assure that fiscal policies will be coordinated with policies being followed in the Department of Agriculture.

Extension Training Schools

Meet Emergency Need

THE conditions in South Dakota arising from drought and low prices meant that many boys and girls would not be in high school unless financial aid was furnished. One hundred and forty-seven dormitories in 38 counties were established to house rural children. They received a grant of 12 cents Federal aid for food daily. A number received surplus food products. The deans in most cases had no training for the work. Immediately after the dormitories were established, requests were received from them and from the State relief office for help in food buying, preparation, and meal planning at low cost for large numbers.

The ultimate goal was to establish good food habits as an aid in maintaining health.

Nine training school centers were set up, four for the early fall and the other five later in the year. The deans were requested to attend at least one. A typical training school was as follows:

9:30 to 12. Report of problems and discussion of ways of meeting them.

Can the extension program be adapted to a local crisis? Susan Z. Wilder, extension nutritionist in South Dakota, tells how, as foods and nutrition specialist, she trained deans of high school dormitories in nutrition, management, and recreation when the need arose.

1 to 1:30. Recreation.

1:30 to 2:30. Report of food-buying methods, menus, and management procedure by deans.

2:30 to 3:30. Presenting food values by stick exhibit on the "Food guide to low-cost balanced diet."

3:30 to 4:30. Entertainment suggestions in music, reading, and game boards.

Four training schools with 58 deans in attendance were held in the fall. Five training schools with 135 deans in attendance were held in December and

January. This program affected 4,621 high-school children.

When the training school opened, each dean stated the problems in feeding the children and in the dormitory management which he or she had to handle. Methods of meeting them were discussed. The groups were small enough so that all could take part.

Immediately after lunch, a number of recreation features adaptable to dormitory life were engaged in by the group.

Most of the deans were interested in music. Each was supplied with one copy of the South Dakota Extension Service 5-year reading program. They also wanted suggestions for reading. The bulletins in the Extension Service 5-year reading program seemed to meet their needs, and, therefore, these also were supplied.

The program on home entertainment and hospitality by Mary A. Covert, home-management specialist, gave them many suggestions for making game boards and other recreational equipment. An exhibit was generally on hand at the training school, and several times phases of this program were demonstrated. The deans were interested in things that the boys and girls could make, that would keep them busy in their spare time and give their dormitories a more homelike appearance. Miss Covert's program was invaluable in helping in this way.

The deans at the early training schools were very enthusiastic over the Christmas foods and candies, simple toys, collars, and aprons from the extension Christmas program, and other items which the students could make for the home folks.

Men and women showed equal interest in the training school. A number attended the second time, even though they were told that the program was the same as the one presented formerly.

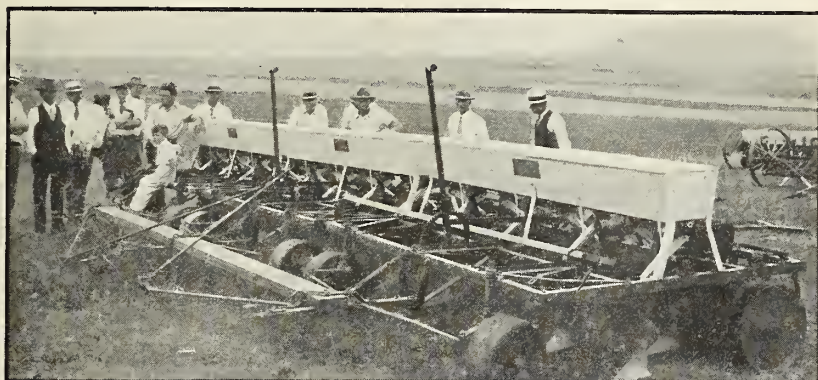
The deans were most enthusiastic over their work. They were eager for anything that would help them.

Junior-Adult Clubs

In the southeast district of Arkansas 51 junior-adult clubs have been organized with a membership of 1,145. These young farm people are receiving timely information on agriculture and home-making. Many of the members are married and established in their own homes, according to H. E. Thompson, district extension agent. In addition to other things, these club members provide a medium through which the county extension agents may project their programs.

Strip Farming in Montana

Combats Wind Erosion



The new duckfoot drill installed by many Wyoming farmers as a good safeguard against soil blowing. The strip farming can be seen in the background.

ONE of the most significant accomplishments of the past 4 years in Montana has been the establishment of strip farming and other soil-erosion practices to combat wind erosion throughout the summer-fallow area of the State. At the beginning of this period, this problem was not recognized, and only one limited area was attempting any type of erosion-control practices.

With a carefully planned program, Sam L. Sloan, State agronomy specialist, worked with the county agents and brought the problem of soil erosion to the attention of the leading farmers through tillage and soil-erosion tours and releases of publicity and subject matter, including a pamphlet, *Summer Fallow Facts Brought Up To Date*, based on long-time experimental data from the Northern Montana Experiment Station. A set of charts was prepared and used widely over the summer-fallow area in all meetings attended by the specialist during the early spring.

Gaining momentum each year, a cooperative response was obtained in the summer-fallow area, including some of the older communities in the Square Butte area in Chouteau County and the Big Flat area in the northern part of Blaine County.

The most outstanding example of progress is afforded by the record made in Sheridan County during 1935. County Agent M. J. Peterson adopted soil-erosion control as one of his leading projects. Early in the spring, he mailed each farmer in his county a mimeo-

graphed circular on strip farming as an emergency method of controlling soil blowing. He wrote a news article concerning the advantages and disadvantages of the practice, which was published in the local papers. Five well-attended meetings were held at which Specialist Sloan discussed tillage methods and the strip-farming system, illustrating

with a set of slides. The use of the method was further discussed in news letters to farmers. In July a crop and tillage tour was held in the county to show strip farming in practice, and a survey was taken of the number of farmers adopting erosion-control methods. This survey revealed that approximately 300 farmers installed strip farming during the one season.

"There is no doubt that this project is one of the most important carried in the county," says County Agent Peterson. "The proper use of the soil and soil moisture in the county will increase the income \$250,000 yearly, based on the saving of 21 cents per bushel on wheat by use of summer fallow and proper tillage. Next year the value of the summer-fallow land in strips should increase the county income by \$2 an acre on 3,000 acres, or \$6,000. A number of farmers were unable to put the strip farming practice into use on their farms the past year but are planning on trying it in 1936. Those who have laid out part of their farms in 1935 are planning on increasing the acreage in 1936. This project will tend to increase farm income in drought years and thus stabilize the agriculture of the county. This benefit will be obtained with no decrease but rather an increase in favorable years as well."

Rural Recreation Reserves for 37 Washington Counties

WASHINGTON folks "down on the farm" and in rural communities will soon have opportunities for play more nearly equal to those found in the city.

Convinced that rural people should have more time for leisure and a good place to enjoy it, the Extension Service of the State College of Washington is cooperating with the Works Progress Administration and county governments to develop rural recreation reserves. All but 2 of Washington's 39 counties have selected and will build rural recreation centers.

G. N. Worden, former Kitsap County agent, has been temporarily appointed State recreation specialist for the Extension Service. Mr. Worden is now working with county extension staffs to provide suitable recreation programs to make the best possible use of the proposed

projects. Plans call for building or improving one or more recreation centers in each county for picnic grounds, play fields, community halls, swimming pools, and similar features. Land on which the centers are constructed must belong either to the county or State park board before the W. P. A. funds can be used. The counties have been separated into two groups for allocation of funds. Eighteen counties are granted \$26,600 each, and the other 19 counties, \$15,250 each.

Projects for Benton, Okanogan, and Adams Counties have already been approved, and work is expected to begin soon. According to instructions from the State Works Progress Administration headquarters, all work must be completed by June 30, 1936.

A Cow for Every Negro Family

A Live-at-home Goal in Alamance County, North Carolina



A purebred Jersey bull which belongs to a bull association of Alamance County.

IN 1922 when J. W. Jeffries began work as a local extension agent in Alamance County, N. C., a survey showed that there was a shortage in the milk supply for family needs, but that there were many grade cows owned by Negro farmers.

At this time only one Negro farmer in the county owned a purebred Jersey bull. After talking with this farmer and some of the other farmers in the community, a bull association was organized with 10 members, and a purebred, registered bull was purchased. The offspring from the grade cows bred to the association bull showed much improvement and were kept on the farms.

In 1924 two farmers and one 4-H club member procured registered heifers from Ohio. These were the first purebred Jersey females to be owned by Negroes in Alamance County.

In 1926, when the grade heifers that were daughters of the first bull purchased by the association had freshened and were producing more milk and butterfat than their dams, other farmers in this and adjoining communities realized more fully the value of good breeding. In the

meantime, two bull calves from the registered Jersey heifers were sold to farmers in the adjoining communities and were recorded as the first sale of purebred Jerseys by Negro farmers of the county.

By 1927, when interest in these cattle was at a high point, the agent was anxious to place more purebred heifers in both adult and junior clubs. Although the members were interested, there was little money available for the project. Realizing this handicap, he took the matter to the bankers in the county, and they agreed to finance the purchase of purebred stock. Agent Jeffries set his goal, the purchase of 15 registered Jersey calves that season; but instead of the 15 there were 25 orders—10 more than the goal set. In May the agent made a trip to Tennessee and purchased the 25 calves at an average cost of \$75 each. In addition to these calves, 7 other Jersey heifers and 5 registered Jersey bulls were obtained from registered Jersey breeders in the county, making a total of 37 registered Jerseys obtained that year.

In the spring of 1928, 12 more boys and girls joined the 4-H calf club. Each of these members obtained a registered Jersey calf through a shipment from the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

By 1929, 63 4-H club members owned 71 registered Jersey cows and calves and 2 registered Jersey bulls, valued at \$6,500. By this time many farmers were using better feeding methods and producing more milk than was needed on the farms. They hoped to dispose of the surplus at a proposed condensery to be located at Mebane, N. C.

The condensery was not established, but the surplus milk was fed to the hogs and chickens to good advantage; 4-H club members and farmers sold purebreds and good grade cows to their neighbors, who were now interested in buying good stock. This helped to get a more adequate milk supply for each member of the family on every farm.

Fifteen farmers found a market for their surplus sweet milk, buttermilk, butterfat, and sour cream, from which they received an average income each of \$16.84 per month for 9 months out of the year.

In 1929 Preston Jones, of no. 1, Mebane, N. C., started in the dairy business on a commercial scale. He was the first Negro in the county to build a silo. In September he had two cows, and his first milk check amounted to \$3.12. Five



Three cows which served as the foundation stock in a Negro community.

months later Jones had increased his herd to 10 cows and was getting 30 gallons of milk each day.

Local Agent Jeffries believes his Negro 4-H Jersey calf club continues to be the largest of its kind in the world, despite the fact that he has not been able to keep the enrollment up to the high mark set in 1929. In 1934 there was a membership of 41, owning 61 registered Jersey cows and calves; but with the drop in price of calves during the past few years the enrollment in 1935 indicated a further decrease, with 27 members owning 32 registered Jersey calves. The club continues to be an active one.

Several of the 4-H club members have passed out of the calf club because of the age limit. Some of them are now in college, while others are continuing their interests in this work at home on their farms. These members have made their contribution in laying the foundation for more and better family cows among Negro farmers of the county and State.

The work of replacing scrub cows and bulls with purebreds and improved grades has increased steadily. By the end of 1934, 633 of the 681 farm families in the county had a good family cow in comparison with 476 who had cows of some kind 12 years ago.

A Tri-State Radio Program



County Agent L. J. Kerr, Shelby County, Tenn., giving his radio message from his own desk over a remote control "mike" placed in his office in Memphis by the broadcasting company. In cooperation

with the radio station, an extension program is broadcast 5 days a week from 11 to 11:15 a. m. This is a tri-State program bringing to the farmers of the three States, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee, information on agriculture and home-making subjects.

Four days each month are given to Arkansas, four to Mississippi, and four to West Tennessee county farm and home agents, with Shelby County agents taking 4 days each month and other periods when representatives from the other groups do not appear. The time is equally divided between farm demonstration and home demonstration agents.

"In this way we are able to reach a large number of people much quicker than through any other medium that we have for informing the public", reports Mr. Kerr.

Cooperative Wool Pool

• • • Pays Double Benefits

NINETY-TWO percent of the estimated 325,000 pounds of wool in West Virginia's 1936 cooperative pool will grade clear medium. In the first pools reject fleeces often exceeded 20 percent. This improvement is the result of 8 years of effort to increase and improve the State's wool clip.

For the past 8 years extension workers have been aiding farmers in this project. The more important steps which have resulted in this large pool of better-grade wool were, at first, purebred ram trains, followed in recent years by cooperative sales of purebred rams, definite project material and demonstrations of the steps necessary to improve wool quality and quantity, and the cash-money crop of high-grade lambs for early eastern markets.

The purebred ram trains which were operated annually for 5 years, from 1926 to 1930, inclusive, touched the central points in the large sheep-raising areas of the State and introduced the importance of better breeding in improving wool and lamb production. The use of demonstration methods in preparing wool for market and emphasizing the higher price received for better wool and lambs were a part of each train. Extension specialists and county agents who participated gave the farmers who visited the trains at the various stops definite information and suggestions for the improvement of farm flocks at a minimum expense.

Cooperative sales of purebred rams were held at five central points in 1931 and proved to be an effective means of introducing better rams in the sheep flocks of the State. These sales have been continued with more being held each year to meet the demand. This year 12 sales will be held from July 17 to September 18.

Newspaper articles, mimeographed suggestions, and numerous demonstrations in flock management throughout the year, including shearing schools, brought out striking examples of the necessary care and the benefits to be derived from improved practices.

The price of 38 cents per pound for clear medium wool received for the 1936 pool is 14 cents per pound higher than the average price for the past 7 years that the pool has been conducted. This was the bid of a Boston firm which pur-

chased the 1935 clip, and it is the fourth pool which this firm has purchased from the West Virginia Wool Marketing Association. This fact indicates the high quality of the wool. More bids were received on the 1936 clip than ever before, and competition was keen.

The wool clip is assembled and graded under the supervision of Col. E. L. Shaw, extension sheep specialist for the college of agriculture, in cooperation with the State department of agriculture, represented by Emerson Gregory. At each of the assembling points, demonstrations are given in the proper care, handling, and preparing of wool for market. Through these demonstrations farmers gain a clear understanding of how their wool may be improved and just how it compares with that of other producers. Assembling the pools from the 31 counties cooperating was started the last week in May and continued through the month of June.

Contributing to the success of the cooperative wool pool has been the cooperative marketing of lambs. Through the use of purebred rams it has been possible for the farmers to improve the home flock, their clip of wool, and to establish themselves among the better producers of market lambs. Thus the extension effort has resulted in improved income for West Virginia farmers from better wool and better market lambs.

Arkansas 4-H Clubs Grow

A rapid and sustained growth occurred in the volume of 4-H club work done by Arkansas County and home demonstration agents during the past 10 years, 1926-35, according to a study recently completed by J. V. Highfill, extension statistician, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas.

The State's total 4-H club enrollment climbed from 14,099 in 1926 to 35,497 in 1935, an increase of 153 percent, and proportionate increases in all phases of club work took place during the same period. There was a 60 percent gain in the number of 4-H clubs; total completions increased 188 percent; and 49 percent more county agents and 87 percent more home demonstration agents were employed during the period.



UNCLE JOHN ALEXANDER, 83-year-old club leader of Douglas County, Oreg., has this to say about club work, "My idea of a successful 4-H club leader is, first, have the confidence of your girls and boys; second, work with them; and third, be one of them. I like to work with my 4-H girls and boys—it makes me feel younger."

Program to Popularize Wyoming Virgin Wool

WOOL is the leading commodity of Rawlins community, Wyo. The large flocks of Rawlins and Carbon County, of which Rawlins is the county seat, make it a leading sheep county in a great sheep State. This community was a great factor in the development of the industry of the central part of Wyoming.

Rawlins sheepmen are a progressive group. Through the efforts of the leaders, attempts have been made to popularize wool, to increase the knowledge and the use of wool, and, finally, to educate people to a greater appreciation of wool. It has been referred to as the virgin-wool capital of the United States.

Through the efforts of the chamber of commerce, the author of the Wyoming truth in fabrics law, Kelber Hadsell, other prominent stockmen, and cooperating extension workers, a program based on exhibits and educational newspaper stories was developed.

The county extension office has played an important part in this undertaking, acting in an advisory capacity, consolidating the efforts of these various people, and aggressively pushing the campaign. Most of the written material has been prepared in the extension office. The county extension agent, John J. McElroy, has collected information; his office has

been the center for the development of the exhibits, and he has insisted throughout on the building of these exhibits in a manner which taught a lesson. The agent has had on display in his office blankets, yarn, sweaters, caps, rugs, and other articles made in the home. This display has been used in county and community meetings in helping to make people wool conscious and in an attempt to stimulate a greater use of wool in the home. Exhibits have been sent throughout the State and into other States for use at meetings, various conventions, and other gatherings.

In 1935 it was decided to design and have manufactured distinctive blankets for sale, particularly to the tourists, in order to popularize wool and to emphasize the value of good wool. These blankets were made of native wool without the use of dyes or other artifices. They were of standard width and 6 inches over length. The merchants of the community featured them, particularly during the tourist season, and in 9 months approximately 1,000 blankets had been disposed of at a minimum cost.

The county extension office has prepared an attractive circular which goes with each blanket, calling attention to the first commodity of the community

and pointing out the story of good, new wool, and giving instructions for its care.

While this activity is officially a chamber of commerce activity, it involves the active interest of sheepmen, merchants, and townspeople alike, and the county extension office remains the authoritative adviser to the program.

Minnesota's Most Typical 4-H Club

Each year Minnesota selects one of its clubs as "the most typical 4-H club."

The selection is made on the basis of the records submitted by the local county leaders and the club secretaries.

The Minnesota plan of rating a 4-H club is used, which gives 150 points on organization, 150 points on membership, 200 points on club meetings, 200 points on leadership, 200 points on project work, and 100 points on the narrative report and secretary's report.

The Hill City 4-H Club of Aitkin County was selected this year as the most typical. This club is one of the largest in the State, having a total membership of 114 boys and girls, which is 98 percent of the boys and girls of club age in the Hill City community. These members participated in a well-balanced program of 4-H club work, including a study of farming and home-making problems peculiar to their locality and matters pertaining to personal health and wildlife conservation. Every member of the club was enrolled in the health and conservation activities the past year. In addition, they devoted part of each monthly meeting to the study and practice of parliamentary procedure and social etiquette. Ninety-two percent of the members carried their projects through to completion.

In exhibiting at the Aitkin County Fair and the Minnesota State Fair and competing in demonstration work, the club won a total of 40 prizes, including several State championships. This club has eight adult leaders, and several very active junior leaders. Many of the parents attend the club meetings, and the business men, school board, and others furnish transportation each year for the club members to their club events, such as the county fair and State fair.

The general leader of the club makes the following significant statement: "The whole community backs our 4-H club. Not one of my requests in behalf of the 4-H club has been refused. I believe that shows more than anything else what 4-H club work means to northern Aitkin County."

Cooperative Ownership Makes Terracing Profitable

(Continued from p. 105)

than the current liabilities, and one of these associations has a satisfactory ratio of current assets to current liabilities to outside creditors. The unfavorable ratio for another arises from its having used its income to make payment on the lease agreement instead of paying current bills. It will have to correct this situation as soon as current earnings permit.

ment more rapidly, but such higher charges would doubtless restrain many farmers who needed the services the worst from engaging the services of a terracing unit. The most effective way for a terracing association to improve its financial condition appears to be to keep the outfit working every possible day in

Cost of terracing farm land by terracing associations in Virginia during 1935

Name of association	Number of farmers served	Number of hours worked per farmer	Number of terraces built	Number of feet of terraces built	Number of acres protected	Weighted average cost per acre
Albemarle.....	36	15.96	148	102,005	352	\$2.15
Brunswick.....	42	9.04	190	192,355	484	1.60
Campbell.....	56	15.84	383	296,100	719	1.73
Charlotte.....	154	5.05	436	328,725	1,083	1.50
Dinwiddie.....	45	11.94	195	127,450	523	1.31
Hallfax.....	48	14.81	454	385,000	1,186	1.18
Mecklenburg.....	42	15.42	358	288,215	891	1.76
Prince Edward.....	41	19.19	240	216,875	1,031	1.30
8 associations:						
Total.....	464		2,404	1,936,725	6,269	9,055.08
Average.....	58	13.41	300	242,091	783.6	1.44

The balance sheets of the various associations indicate that this type of organization requires approximately \$4,000 to finance its activities. Under average weather conditions it will apparently require from 4 to 6 years for the associations to accumulate this amount from earnings on the basis of charging \$3 per hour for the services of the terracing outfit. Higher charges might appear to enable the associations to pay for their equip-

order to earn the largest possible income on the present basis of charges.

The experience of these terracing associations demonstrates that it is possible for Virginia farmers to cooperate in the use of machinery as well as in marketing and purchasing. Success in this field of cooperative ownership and operation of terracing machinery points the way to the possibility of successful ownership and use of other expensive pieces of farm equipment on a cooperative basis.

Curb Market—5½ Years Old

Still Going Strong in Durham

OF OUTSTANDING importance in North Carolina markets is the Durham County Home Demonstration Curb Market operating twice a week for the past 5½ years in Durham, the total sales amounting to \$112,913.51. It has never been closed a Saturday since its opening.

Rose Elwood Bryan, Durham County home demonstration agent, who is in charge of the market, believes that this market has done much in giving home-demonstration clubs prestige in the county and in giving some of the civic

organizations in the town a better acquaintance with the rural women in the county. She believes it has helped greatly during the depression, has clothed and fed families, educated sons, and daughters, and in a few instances has saved farms from foreclosure, furnished electricity, and even made trips possible.

The market was organized for Durham County farm people, but neighboring farmers are welcome to sell if they make Durham their shopping center. Fifty-five of the Durham County women are home-demonstration clubwomen. Situated in the basement of the Farmers' Mutual Exchange Building, the sellers draw up their own rules and regulations and furnish their own tables and glass showcases. The farmers' exchange furnishes them with light, heat, water, and a rest room. Cooking utensils, dishes,

and tables are available for the women who wish to eat their lunch. Bags, boxes, and paper stamped with the curb market trade mark are sold at cost to the sellers by a 4-H club girl who acts as market runner. The home demonstration agent's stenographer acts as the market cashier and has \$300 in change for use every curb market day. Daily \$1 is paid to one of the women for cleaning the market; \$1 is paid for keeping the records of the market; and 10 cents a yard for frontage space in the market is charged each seller. The market is noted for its cleanliness and is inspected by the health department regularly.

As a whole, this rural marketing center is conducted in a very businesslike manner. The home agent in charge is the final arbiter in any disputes between customer and seller. Customers are asked to report any complaint to the desk, the money being refunded to the dissatisfied customer. In this way the seller is not exposed, the matter going no farther than the desk, making it possible to check on chronic complaints, of which there have been none to date.

THIS cartoon was used as a cover page on the monthly dairy herd improvement news letter by Ramer Leighton, extension dairyman in charge of dairy herd-improvement associations in Minnesota. "It seems to me that it has all the elements of a perfectly developed cartoon idea, being very simple and clear, while at the same time telling the story fully and graphically", writes H. L. Harris, Minnesota extension publicity specialist, in bringing it to the attention of extension workers.



IN BRIEF

Lespedeza

Farmers in Anderson County, S. C., are going in for lespedeza in a large way. County Agent E. P. Josey says, "Local seed houses have sold approximately 15,000 pounds; farmers cooperatively purchased 11,000 pounds; and I estimate that they saved 20,000 pounds of lespedeza seed this year. Counting reseeded acreage, we will have at least 4,000 acres in this crop during 1936."

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4-H College Girls

There are 300 girls who were former 4-H club members and who represent 17 States now attending Iowa State College. They are members of the Campus 4-H Girls' Club.

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Solving Their Own Problem

Crotalaria seed was high priced and scarce in Marion County, Ala., yet it was recommended for planting. Following the suggestions of County Agent W. P. Whitlock, the farmers and 4-H club members solved the seed problem. Seventy farmers planted $\frac{1}{4}$ -acre plots for seed production, and 22 club members planted one-eighth of an acre each. The farmers averaged 110 pounds of seed per quarter acre and club members 50 pounds per eighth acre. More than 8,000 pounds of seed are available in the county, and the price has been reduced from 30 cents per pound to 15 cents per pound.

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Armyworms Defeated

I believe that the preparation of the farmers in De Soto County, Miss., for the advent of the cotton leaf worms or armyworms was one of our most important extension activities. A valuable service was that rendered by the State plant board when they issued periodical reports on the boll weevil and the armyworm.

A reported early appearance of the worms led me to prepare an article for the newspapers warning the farmers of the invasion. This was followed by three articles on the progress of the worms, the available supplies of poison, and directions for applying poison material.

A circular letter was sent to every farmer who had made application for a Bankhead allotment. This letter further stressed the material presented in the

newspapers with special attention given to the advantages of killing the worms before they could greatly damage the cotton crop.

It is estimated that about 75 tons of calcium arsenate and not less than 5 tons of lead arsenate were used in the county. A few farmers with late cotton who failed to get poison material suffered severe losses. As a result of this work, I believe that from 2,000 to 4,000 bales of cotton were saved by timely and continuous information and warnings.—G. C. Mingee, county agent, De Soto County, Miss.

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Showers Ahead

Daily showers have become the habit with many people in Harper County, Kans., as a result of a campaign conducted by the county home demonstration agent, Ruth E. Crawford. The campaign was supported by timely publicity in the county newspapers illustrating the various types of equipment which might be used in constructing shower baths.

The women used many types of material in their construction—paint buckets, lard cans, oil barrels, gas tanks, wooden barrels, and many other types of containers. The shower-heads were made from everything, including burners from gas stoves and funnels with perforated pieces of tin soldered over them. Shower-heads were also purchased at a cost of 20 cents each.

The final check showed that 191 shower baths were constructed in Harper County as a result of the campaign. One woman said, "I spent only 60 cents in cash for my shower, but I would not sell it for \$10."

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Camp Through P. W. A.

Preliminary work has been started on the Ontario County, N. Y., 4-H club camp site which has been accepted as a P. W. A. project. Art Woodward, the county agent, says that a lodge and cabins will be constructed in the near future.

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Potato Research

New York extension workers are happy in the fact that an appropriation of \$46,000 for potato research has been made by the State legislature. A part of the fund is to be used for physical equipment and to improve marketability of potatoes grown in New York.

AMONG OURSELVES

DIRECTOR F. G. KRAUSS, of Hawaii, writes that he is planning a "trek" over Siberia by way of the Orient, visiting some of the scientific institutions of Russia where they have done particularly fine work in genetics and plant physiology. Scandinavia, including Denmark with its successful cooperatives, the pines of the Black Forest and Hartz Mountains in Germany, as well as the International Agricultural Congress at Rome, will claim Director Krauss' attention on the trip. He will attend the congress as a delegate from Hawaii and California.

• • •

MRS. GRACE M. MARTIN has been appointed as assistant in home demonstration work in Puerto Rico. Mrs. Martin served as home demonstration agent in Forrest County, Miss., for 6 years and won the State prize for the all-round excellence of her work for 2 consecutive years. In 1924 she came to Washington as the wife of O. B. Martin, then in charge of extension work in the Southern States, and later, until his death in 1935, director of extension work in Texas. During these years she has been in close touch with home-demonstration work in the Southern States and has taken an active part in supporting the work in Texas.

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CLARA CAROLYN CERVENY recently resigned as extension nutritionist in South Carolina to accept a similar position with the Extension Service in Oklahoma. Myra Reagan of Sweetwater, Tenn., takes Miss Cervený's place as extension nutritionist in South Carolina.

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THERE have been a number of changes in State extension editorial offices during the past several weeks. John W. Spaven has been appointed assistant editor in New Hampshire. He assumes the position made vacant by the appointment of F. E. Perkins to the Radio Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Jack D. Wooten has been appointed assistant extension editor in South Carolina. He is a native of the State and has been active in public relations work there.

Kenneth Platt, assistant extension editor in Idaho, has resigned to accept a position with the Taylor Grazing Administration in that State.

PRIDE OF ACHIEVEMENT

NO GROUP of individuals responsible to agriculture has devoted more effort for the welfare of agriculture than county agents. No group felt more keenly or appreciated more fully the plight of agriculture during the depression. No group has greater claim to pride of achievement for the improvement of the last 3 years.

THE success both of permanent and emergency programs for agriculture, in the last analysis, has been dependent upon individuals. When the first efforts to meet the agricultural emergency were begun under the Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1933, the immediate need was for experienced men working with farmers who knew their individual problems and who could assist and guide them in their national cooperative effort.

ALTHOUGH the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has necessarily been concerned chiefly with emergency problems, we have not lost sight of the importance of the work which had been carried on in behalf of agriculture prior to the establishment of the A. A. A. This work is continuing, and its integration with the

A. A. A. conservation program will unquestionably help to foster more widespread permanent agricultural improvement, which has been the real goal of the national farm programs for the last 3 years.

DURING the years from 1933 to 1935, the production-adjustment programs which sought better balance between supply and demand, at the same time resulted in more extensive use of grasses and legumes, in line with the sound farm practices which have been advocated for years by the Extension Service. The agricultural conservation program offers inducements designed to bring about more widespread use of sound farming practice for the greatest good of the soil and those whose livelihood depends upon the soil.

UNDER the leadership of Chester C. Davis, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has enjoyed the untiring assistance and cooperation of the Extension Service. As his successor in the office of administrator, I am deeply appreciative of the service which county agents have rendered and will continue to render.



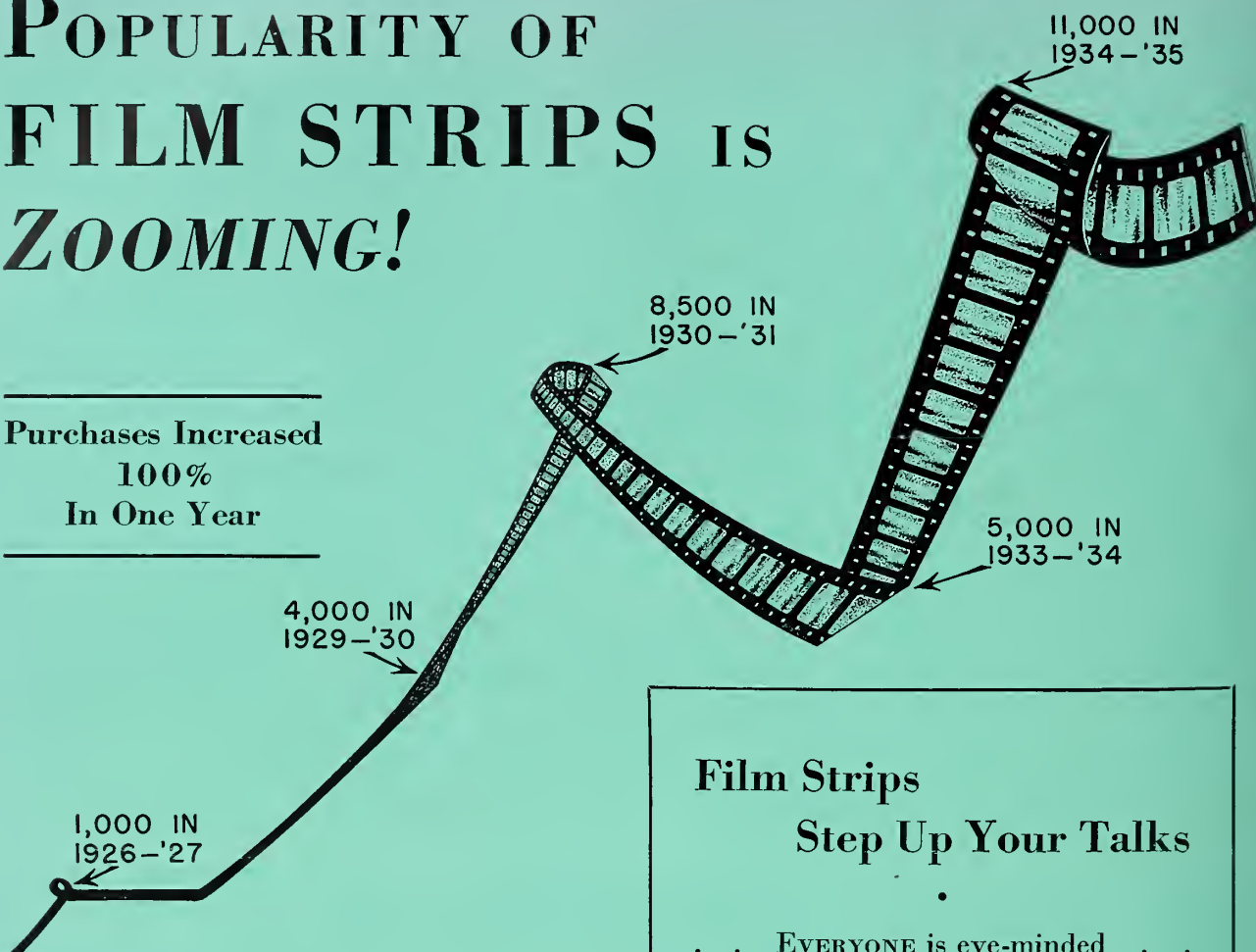
H. R. TOLLEY

Administrator

Agricultural Adjustment Administration

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UNTIL JUNE 30, 1937, prices for Department of Agriculture film strips will range from 50 cents to \$1.10 each, depending on the number of frames in the series . . . Most of them will sell for 50 or 65 cents. When 10 or more copies of any one film strip are purchased, prices will be greatly reduced.

Made-to-order series *from your own photographs* can be made for 5 cents per frame, which is 50 per cent less than the price in effect last year. This price includes negative and one positive print ready for use.

The contractor for the fiscal year 1936-37 will be DEWEY & DEWEY, Kenosha, Wis. This firm has held the contract since 1932.

Let us help you with your visual problems. Write for catalog of film strips, authorization-to-purchase blanks, suggestions on how to prepare your own series.

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